PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

O. B. H., Durand, Mich.—The bounty law of July 28, 1866, provided additional bounties of \$100 and \$50 in certain cases where the soldier or his heirs was not entitled to receive more than \$100 bounty under former laws. It expired by limitation July 1, 1880, and has not

been extended. R. M. G., St. John's, Mich.-Under Rule 9 of the Civil Service Rules a person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow It Is the Little Things that Make Life Beauof any such person, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service, if through no delinquincy or misconduct he or she has been Civil Service act.

W. G., Philadelphia, Pa .- If your application for pension under the general law was filed beice. You are at liberty to prosecute the claim effort to reach some one great happiness.

and to receive whatever may be adjudged to be The great secret of happiness is to find

W. F. W., Amity, Ark,-The holding of the last Administration with reference to the title to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, of men who, previous to their Federal service, served voluntarily or involuntarily in the Confederate army, we believe is likely to be reversed, though we may be mistaken.

M. P., East Liverpool, O .- To be entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, the child of a soldier must be under 16 years of age at the date of filing application, and the pension ceases when the child arrives at the age of 16. Special provision is made for those who are "insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently

D. B., Marshfield, Mo .- If you have been inyour claim is being considered with a view to its adjudication, we should think that you are likely to hear from it in a very few weeks. C. C. C., Bushnell, Fla.-If the pension in the

case referred to is being drawn under the Indian wars service pension act of July 27, 1892, \$8 per month is as much as can be obtained. G. W. R., Upper Tygart, Ky .- Your not having mentioned the additional disability in your original application for pension under the general pension law does not debar you from now

filing and prosecuting a claim on that disability and receiving pension therefor. J. N. M., Bucyrus, O .- The act of July 14, 1892, provides that the rate of \$50 therein provided for disability requiring frequent and periodical personal aid and attendance of another person shall commence "from and after the date of the certificate of the Examining Surgeon, or Board of Examining Surgeons, showing such degree of disability, and made subsequent to the passage of this act. You should

hear from your claim very soon. A. S. B., Bennington, O .- If pensioned under granted, should commence from the date of the medical examination. If, however, you are pensioned under the general law, and are apriying under the act of June 27, 1890, to get the benefit of rating on disabilities for which you are not pensioned, your claim, if granted, should carry the increased rate from the date of your first application under the act of 1890, though unless the present practice is changed it will probably be commenced only from the

act of 1890. W. A. B., Quincy, M.-It is not sufficient that you were on hand ready to do duty as an officer at the date of your commission. Unless you actually entered upon the duties of the would be entitled to remuster. Applications for remuster should be made to the Chief of

Washington, D. C. M. C., Dalton .- It is not true that a law has been or is about to be enacted allowing remarried widows of the late war to retain their pen-

Mrs. E. C. H., Dennis, Mass .- The act of June thereunder at \$8, with \$2 additional per month for each child under 16 years of age. The \$12 aiready here. rate is allowable only under the general law, which requires that the soldier's death be shown to be due to his service.

S. E. A .- As your husband never applied for pension, you are not entitled to any pension If his death is shown to be due to his service of the L.H.W,-that they were started right. you are entitled to \$12 per month from the date of his death during your life or until re-marriage, with an additional allowance of \$2 FLAG OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD, per month for each of his children under 16. Widow's pension under the act of June 27, 1890, is only \$8 per month, without regard to the widow's age.

R. F. C., Seabrook, N. H .- The \$12 per month is pavable to the children, in addition to the \$2 per month additional allowance for each child under 16. The children are entitled to titled to draw while she continued unmarried, except that all pension to them will terminate when they become 16. This is not new law. but is part of the pension system inaugurated long before the war of the rebellion. The \$2 additional monthly allowance for each child under 16 was established from the act of July

G. Y. X., Whitestown, Pa.-After the widow's death, the children under 16 are entitled to draw what the widow would have been entitled to draw, until they reach the age of 16. See reply to R. F. C., above.

T. B. C., Byerton, Ill.—We believe that in-

valid pensions granted under the act of June 27, 1890, and not dated back to the date of filing of the first application, as required by the act of March 6, 1896, will be readjusted.

B. I. A., Young's Creek, Ind .- The new Commissioner of Pensions has not as yet officially declared himself upon the subject of re-ratings. We should think from your statement of your case that you can probably get a rerating upon proper presentation of the matter. Consuit a competent attorney. Mrs. C. S. R., Rainbow Conn .- The following

is the law providing a rating of \$50 per month in certain cases: "Be it enacted, etc. That soldiers and sailors who are shown to be totally incapacitated for performing manual labor by reason of injuries received or disease contracted in the service of the United States and in line of duty, and who are thereby dissbled to such a degree as to require frequent and periodical, though not regular and constant, personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$50 per month from and after the date of the certificate of the Examining Surgeon or Board of Examining Surgeons showing such degree of disability, and made subsequent to the passage of this act." (Approved July 14, 1892.)

M. R. P., Newfane, Vt.-The re-enlistment must have been before April 2, 1864, and for three years, to entitle to the veteran bounty. These two conditions are absent in your case.

Proposes a Benefit Association J. H. Powell, Co. K, 10th Tenn., Bertram, Tex., favors organizing the veterans into a mutual benefit association, either in connection with the Grand Army or separately. He would assess each member 25, 50 cents or \$1 on the death of a comrade. The Texas Department has a membership of about 4,000, and if all became members of the proposed association, and were each to pay 25 cents on the death of a vet- first was a flag with a pine tree and a rattleeran, a net sum of \$1,000 could be given the widow. Should a comrade become totally disabled, Comrade Powell would have the policy | the third, the Stars and Stripes, made in Philaso arranged that one-half of the sum would be delphia by the Misses Mary and Sarah Austin, immediately available, the remainder to be paid the widow at his death.

Great Men of learning, leaders of nations, generals and soldiers all give the | sel and sailed up and down the Schuylkill same verdict, that unless a man is physically strong his mental capacity is more or less weak. What is more pleasing than to meet a happy man or woman, full of life and vigor, always ready with a pleasant greeting, full of sympathy and good will? A cheerful man or woman is to his or her associates what the sunshine is to the plants in our gardens; it brings forth beautiful flowers of all kinds. What a melancholy mind needs is cheerfulness—and a to whom it was afterwards awarded, plunged weak and irregular constitution a complete overboard, recovered the flag and nailed it to treatment with Dr. Peter's Blood VITAL- the mast. At his death it became the property IZER, the old time-tried remedy. An unbroken line of success is the record of this preparation in the treatment of blood and



EDITOR'S CHAT.

The small courtesies are what sweeten life; and how easily are they given. This is a trite separated from a position classified under the saying, but true, nevertheless. Our lives are made up of trifles, of commonplaces, and if we do not find happiness in the little things we fore July 1, 1880, your pension thereunder never find it at all, for the big things seldom would date from your discharge from the serv- come, and we lose the passing pleasures in our

> The great secret of happiness is to find pleasure in the details of living, in the every-day trifles of life. These are the come on things of earth, and air, and sky which we cease to value because they are accepted as a part of our inheritance. Then, there are the common sweetnesses of home, parents, and friendship, the every-day duties, work and sympathies which become commonplace because they are ours, And yet no day is ever the same; there are new duties, new thoughts, new friendships always coming at unexpected times. And, besides, our surroundings are never the same; even the familiar landscape about our homes is

subject to change. Who ever saw the clouds alike, or the same shadows on the trees, the same blossoms on the flowers, or the same atmosphere in and around formed by the Commissioner of Pensions that and about us? Everything in nature or in life is subject to change. There is the perpetual coming and going, blooming and withering, illusion and disillusion; but is not this very change for our greater happiness? What would the world be without its light and shadow?

And because the little things make or mar our lives, it is to them we must look for our happiness. The little worries and frets, the little bitterness and discourtesies mar the peace of many a sensitive soul and destroy the entire happiness and harmony of the home.

People do not consider it worth while to think about the little things. They are either too indolent or too indifferent, for it is hard work to think. If we do not think about the little things we cannot be thoughtful about the

The average man and boy will sit down at he table and eat the most delicious pudding that the fond mother or thoughtful sister has spent hours in making, and he might as well be eating alligator's hide, as far as any comment or word of praise is concerned. The cooking is so much a part of a woman's life and so much the expected demand of man that he does no

even think worth while to speak of it. Only think how much more the pudding would be enjoyed by all if it was praised or its maker given proper recognition; for no work is so menial, no task so arduous that love and

appreciation will not sweeten and brighten. Why not be thoughtful and considerate and tender? We all crave appreciation and thrive under it. The boy who is scolded for everything bad and ignored in the good will not do date of filing your second application under the half as well as the boy who receives just praise for the good and ignoring for the bad.

What a blissful place this world would be it we would all look for the little things to enjoy, and be mindful of the small courtesies. The wife would have a word of encouragement for rank at that time, it does not appear that you her husband, and the husband would praise the good work of his wife; the brother would be attentive to his sister, and the sister would no Record and Pension Office, War Department, longer criticize her brother; the small boy would thrive under kindness, and the little girl would learn to thank her parents for the little jors in her life; the dog would be no longer kicked, and the horse would be sleek and well kept; the home would be fall of contentment and cheer, and we would all want to 27, 1890, fixes the rate of widow's pension live in it. Surely, as the German poet puts it, the earth would be a Paradise and heaven

The Loyal Home Workers know the true meaning of fraternity and the mutual kindnesses and courtesies growing out of it. But to be a truly helpful member of a friendly Order one must have learned his lessons at his that he might have been entitled to if living. mother's knee. And herein rests the strength

And the First American Emblem to Be Sa luted by a Foreign Power.

Among the choicest relics of Revolutionary times are the flag and the boarding sword of Capt. John Paul Jones, of the Bon Homme Richard, of which Mrs. Samuel Bayard Stafford, draw what the widow would have been en- | Cottage City, Mass., has been for years the custodian. This is the first flag bearing the stars and stripes ever floated on the high seas, and the first American flag saluted by a foreign | not only in the L.H.W., but in the Daughters power, the French.



PAUL JONES'S FLAG.

inches, and was originally 15 feet long; but two weeks will be spent in the Yosemite with a yards of it have been at the mercy of patriotic party arranged by Virgil Hatch. We hope to relic hunters, so that it has been reduced to 13 hear from them during their sojourn in Westfeet in length. A piece of it was sent, at the ern wonderlands. beginning of the civil war, to President Lin-

Trenton, N. J., held while our civil war was in over schoolhouses. The New Jersey Legisla-Exhibition at Philadelphia. It was consigned by the Secretary of State, in 1784, to James Bayard Stafford for gallant services in the how he succeeded in his town, Brown's Mills, Revolutionary War while serving on the Bon N. J.: Homme Richard.

Paul Jones had three flags made memorable by his services in the Revolutionary War. The snake coiled, with the words, "Don't Tread on Me": the second was of red-and-white stripes; under the supervision of Gen. Washington and

Capt. John Brown. The Misses Austin presented the flag to Capt John Paul Jones, who hoisted it on a small ves-River, cheered by assembled thousands at Philadelphia. Then he placed it on the Bon Homme Richard and went privateering.

In the British Channel, off Flambra Head, Sept. 23, 1779, while cruising on the coast of England, the Bon Homme Richard was assailed by the British ship Serapis. In that memorable contest the Stars and Stripes floating at the musthcad was shot away and fell into the sea.

James Bayard Stafford, the young Lieutenant who willed it to her brother, Samuel Bayard

The naming of the ship Bon Homme Richconstitutional disorder. For further particulars address Dr. P. Fahrney, 112-114 and, indicates something of the characteristics child, softens the geolic, and is the best which made John Paul Jones so uniformly suc-

cessful. The French had promised to give him a ship, and he was impatiently waiting for it at Boulogne, when he took up "Poor Richard's Amanac," written by Benjamin Franklin, and read this sentence: "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." He took the hint, went at once to Paris, got his ship, and by permission gave it its winning name.

It was the fashion for the British to heap all sorts of ignominy and reproach upon John Paul Jones. They denounced him as an American corsair, a rebel, a pirate. His ancestry were declared to be of base origin, but had they gone far enough back they would have found that his ancestors were as good as the best, having been deprived of their lands and heritage in the wars of 1679-80, in which they took a brave stand for civil and religious

However that may be, Paul Jones was abundantly able to defend himself. In Hamilton's biography he is quoted as follows: "I was indeed born in Britain, but I do not inherit the degenerate spirit of that fallen nation, which I at once lament and despise. It is far beneath me to reply to their hireling invectives. They are strangers to the inward approbation that greatly animates and rewards the man who draws his sword only in support of the dignity of freedom. America has been the country of my fond election from the age of 13, when I first saw it. I had the honor to hoist with my own hands the flag of freedom the first time it was displayed on the Delaware, and I have tended it with veneration ever since on the

NATIONAL AND STATE REUNIONS.

Interest Developing in Preparations for

Buffalo Meeting. M. Rose Jansen, Chairman of the Council, L.H.W., writes that arrangements are progressing satisfactorily for the eighth annual Reunion, I. H. W., to be held at Buffalo in connection with the 31st National Encampment. It will be the largest and most interesting of the kind ever held. Much local interest is developing, and a good attendance is promised from the Eastern and adjoining States, while an enthusiastic quota will appear from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and other Western States.

The Chairman of the Committee on Accommodation, 31st National Encampment, G.A.R., notifies the Chairman who has charge of the arrangements that a hall will be provided for the meetings of the L.H.W.; where business meetings may be held and a reception extended to friends of the Order. Let all who expect to attend notify M. Rose Jansen, Quincy, Ill., that ample arrangements may be made for the accommodation of all.

M. D. Adams, Chairman of the Committee of Progress, is desirous, also, to hear from members of the L.H.W. who are to attend the Buffalo Convention-especially from those who would be willing to contribute their share to ture. Looked at as a number of parts we may any program that may be prepared. She would like as many suggestions as possible as to the character of the program and the subjects to be

The Iowa Reunion, L.H.W., will be held at Marshalltown, June 9 and 10, in connection 5. Salvation. V. 15. The reference is both with the G.A.R. Department Encampment. to personal redemption and also the salvation All Loyal Home Workers will be entitled to a of others. He knew how to advise men and rate of \$1 a day at the Center House. A desir- | women regarding their duties as to Christ. able meeting-place has been provided by the | 6. Faith. V. 15. The faith is in Christ. It Citizens' Committee. A. J. Streeter, Chair- is the conviction Jesus is our Savior. It is man of the Committee of Arrangements, L.H.W., extends a cordial invitation to all | by Christ. It is trust in Christ's love, grati-NATIONAL TRIBUNE friends, promising that tude for his death, determination to obey his a good program will be carried out. Our Massachusetts friends have a new joy in

the flourishing Apple Tree Circle, L.H.W. Mary L. Best reports a pleasant and profitable May meeting at the home of Carrie Briggs, Canton Junction, each member present contributing something in the way of literary or musical selections, while the chorus singing was very enlivening. On June 17 a basket picnic will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Williams, Sangus, everybody invited, old friends and new. Arrive early and spend the day. Trains leave the Union Station, Bostou. every 40 minutes.

COMMENTS BY CONTRIBUTORS.

Thoughts from Loyal Home Workers of Various Topics-Passing in Review,

Ada Morrow, a newcomer as a writer, though a long-time reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and enrolled in the L. H. W., writes : "I was at a church social while on a visit to a friend recently, and the young folks were so rude. The boys pulled off the girls' hair ribbons and the girls took it as a matter of course. Such conduct in a gathering of the L.H.W. would not be tolerated. We have at least learned to respect ourselves, as shown by our considering our deportment toward others. Girls have as good a show as boys in the L.H.W. We meet as equals, and as a matter of course no mean advantage is taken of us."

James Streeter thinks that we should be more considerate of our friends and show them proper appreciation. He says: "Friendship does not equire money to keep it alive. We may sometimes need to go into our pocketbook to help a friend, but friends are not made that way. A few kind words, or a clasp of the hand, may attach some friend forever. Let your friend know you care for him. Live friends are what is needed, and that while we are yet alive." M. Rose Jansen, who is always good authority,

of Veterans, of which she was a founder, writing to the editor, says: "I was much pleased with the article in response to Fin L. Morrow, on how to form a library, and cannot refrain from thanking you for the good advice and sound logic contained in that article. I often wonder if you realize how much your words are appreciated by myself and thousands of young men and women, as well as the older ones who read them, and how nearly every word fits some one, or many, and brings comfort to their hearts."

James E. Alger, Swampscott, Mass., in response to a request that National holidays be suggested for the month of March, propose March 7, 1861, anniversary of the battle of Fort Brown, Tex., and March 6, 1863, anniversary of the battle of Springfield, Mo. Particularly would he have March 9, 1862, observed as a flag day, which is the anniversary of the naval battle of the Monitor and Merrimac, because so little attention has been given to the naval achievements of the late war. He also suggests March 8, 1862, anniversary of the battle of Pea Ridge; March 14, 1862, battle of New Berne, N. C., and March 23, 1862, battle

of Winchester, Va. Wonderful is the fraternity of the L.H.W. About the last of June Mary L. Best and O. Edith Dickey-one from Massachusetts, the other from Indiana-will take their departure for California, where they will attend the Golden State Reunion, L.H.W. At Burlington, Iowa, they will meet Emms K. Martin, The Paul Jones flag is six feet wide less five and at Anaconda, Mont., Inez Wightman. Two

It was exhibited at the great Sanitary Fairs | M. Warner Hargrove, ex-Secretary, L.H.W., n Philadelphia and New York and the fair at taken by our members in the raising of flags progress, and was a feature of the Centennial | ture passed a law requiring the placing of flags over schoolhouses, but made no provision for providing funds for this purpose. He tells us

"Encouraged by what I have seen in the Loyal Home Workers column concerning the presentation of flags to Southern schoolhouses, I started out to solicit money for a pole and flag for our own schoolhouse. By approaching our leading citizens and procuring their names and contributions it was no trouble to secure the splendid flag that now floats daily to the breeze above the schoolhouse, truly 'a thing of beauty

and a joy forever.' "A flag-raising day was set apart and the public invited, the Grand Army especially. The children had been well drilled, and sang patriotic songs and recited with spirit. I shall never forget, nor will I ever feel more proud, than when leading the 'Hip, hip, hurrah!' to note the vigor with which the little ones cheered. They knew what it meant.

"The teacher, a young woman of Italian parentage, but thoroughly patriotic, had taught them right. I could not help trembling with emoiion to hear the hurrans of the hoaryheaded veterans mingled with those of the be anarchists."

"Children Teething."

Mas, Wisslow's Scothing Synur should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

International Lesson Appointed for June 13, 1897.

Subject: The Importance of Instructing Children in the Holy Scriptures. 2 Tim. 3:14-17.

The second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy was probably written at Rome, A. D. 67. The writer was a prisoner. It has been thought this was the last Epistle written by him. This is one of what are called the Pastoral Epistles.

(Name, Timothy. Also Timotheus. Acts, 16: 1.

Meaning of name. Fearing God. Father's name. Unknown. Mother's name. Eunice. 1:5; 16:1. Grandmother's name. Lois. 1:5. Where born? Lystra? When born? Cir. A. D. 33. Nationality. Jew-Gentile. Tribe. Judah or Benjamin.

Delicate in body. Learned in the Holy Scriptures. Taught by mother and grandmother. St. Paul met him on first missionary tour. St. Paul ordained him on second mission-

ary tour. Became Bishop of Epheaus, A martyr. Buried at Ephesus.

Notes on Outline. Father probably died early n son's life. St. Timothy was a martyr under Domitian or Nerva. Timotheus is the name in Latin. Born about the time of the death of Christ. Not only his mother and grandmother taught him, but also St. Paul gave him instruction. 1:13. He was the product of a mixed marriage-the father a Greek, the mother a Jewess. This was contrary to the Hebrew law, but yet was tolerated considerably in the later times of the Jews. We are not quite certain as to whether the family lived at Lystra or Derbe. St. Paul first met St. Timothy A. D. 44. After seven years the two remet. St. Paul

circumcised Timothy. Acts, 16:3. WORDS AND PHRASES. 1. Things. V. 14. Instructions. 2. Holy. V. 14. Sacred. The Word of God should receive peculiar reverence. 3. Seriptures. V. 15. See Scripture. 16. The Bible is composed of many parts, each constituting a Book of itself. When regarded

as an entire volume we may call it the Seripsay the Scriptures. say the Scriptures.

4. All. V. 16. Not all writings. We should understand here the adjective "holy" from V. 15, and hence we learn that the Bible is given by God to our world.

Synthe Shorts. Blooks. 5. Arranged in a schedule. 6. A water channel in a forest opening out of a main river, and having no other outlet. (Stand.) 7. The King's body-guard of horsemen. (Stand.)

—MENTOR. Chicago, Ill. given by God to our world.

confidence in the method of salvation as devised

commands. 7. Able. V. 15. The doing of God's will is necessary. The Bible teaches us that will. We are not forced to become Christians. By doing as Christ teaches, it is possible for us to be saved.

8. Scriptures. Vs. 15, 16. We are to understand the Bible as then known; to wit, the Old

9. Inspiration. V. 16. a. Dreams. Gen., 20:3; 31:10, 11, 24; 37:5; 41:1; 1 Ki, 3:5; Job, 4:13-15; Dan, 7:1; St. Mt. 1:20; 2:12. b. Visions. Angel to Gabriel, Zacharias, St. Mary the Virgin. c. Orally. God to man in Paradisc. d. By the Holy Spirit. 10. Doctrine. 16. Teaching. The original is didaskalia. St. Paul uses this in the sense of instruction. Ro., 7: 17; Heb., 2: 4.
11. Reproof. 16. For confuting. St. Paulin the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians often used the Greek word clenykos in this

12. Correction. 16. Setting right the wrong. St. Paul so uses the Old Testament, 1 Cor., 10:1-10: 14:21. 13. Instruction in righteousness, 16. Disciplining. St. Paul made similar use of the Old Testament. 1 Cor., 5:13. Compare Den., 17:7. The Greek paideia is used in Heb., 12:7.

for chastening. 14. Perfect. 17. The word perfect does not here refer to the condition of man spiritually, but to his mental preparation for the office of the ministry. We may render perfectly instead of "perfect."

15. Furnished unto. V. 17. Prepared to perform. The man is qualified by accuracy of knowledge to pursue a Christian course of living, to engage in practical Christian work. 16. Works. V. 17. The works specified in V. 16; viz, teaching, convincing, correcting, training. 4:2; 1 Ti., 6:11; 2:21; Eph., 2:10. In a general way we may include the entire life in In ancient days, of curing many a dame.

-Maude, St. Joseph, Mo. the sense of conduct. The best way to propagate Christianity is to exhibit it. 17. Wise unto salvation. 15. Men may be wise in the sense of learned, so far as physical sciences go, and yet be exceedingly foolish as to spiritual concerns. The greatest wisdom consists in secking salvation from sin, and the getting of power to live holy lives. The commentator Scott exclaimed: "Oh.

that we may love our Bibles more, and keep closer to them than ever, and then shall we find the benefit and advantage designed thereby, and shall attain the happiness therein promised and assured to us."

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Teach children in religious matters. Rabbi Judah wrote: "The boy of five years of age ought to apply to the study of the Scriptures." Rabbi Solomon declared: "When the boy begins to talk, his father ought to converse with him in the sacred language (Hebrew), and to teach him the law (Mosaic): if he do not do that, he seems to bury him." We must not depend on the Sunday-school to give this instruction. Let mothers and grandmothers give attention to the children-in special let them see that the Holy Scriptures are taught at home. Then, it is the office of the Sundayschool to make the Bible the principal Book of

2. Study the Scriptures. There is power to he gotten from the knowledge thus derived. V. 15. One versed in the Bible can better meet temptation. We remember how Christ resisted Satan by quoting the Scriptures. There is also comfort from God's Word; e. g., read to the afflicted Ps. 23; St. John, 14th chapter, etc. 3. Seek the aid of the Holy Spirit when studying the Bible. He inspired it and can help us to understand it.

4. Remember the need of your co-operating with God. Even in giving the Bible to the world God employed human agency-human hands and minds, human furnishing of materials, as parchment, pen, coloring-matter

(ink), etc. 5. Persevere. "Continue." Do not easily give up a good purpose or work.

6. Preachers, Sunday-school teachers, parents should thoroughly study the Bible and fit themselves to teach it to the children. 7. They who are to be preachers of the Gospel should be thoroughly educated for the

8. We notice the special call there is on the part of mothers to know the Scriptures and be able to teach them to the world. We probably owe to Eunice the great advantages the early Church derived from the Apostle Timothy. The world wants Christian mothers because it

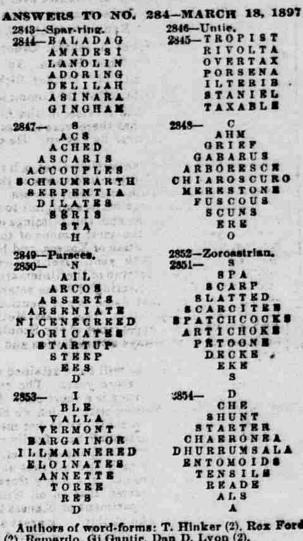
needs Christian men. 9. The fact we have learned certain truths from mother and grandmother is greatly in the favor of such instruction, and is certainly a factor of immense importance whenever a proposition is made to surrender such truths. 14. One thing is happily certain: such truths are quite sure to continue their hold on us.

Colorado Loyal Legion. The Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Le-

gion at a meeting in Denver, May 8, elected the following officers: Com., Lieut. George Ady; S.V. C., Lieut. Julius B. Bissell; J.V. C., Lieut. Edward F. Bishop; Recorder, Lieut, James R. Saville; Treas., Capt. George S. Smith; Regislittle boys and girls, in whose keeping must rest the prosperity of the Nation. We need have no fear that those boys and girls will ever Lieut. Joseph Davis; Chap., Capt. John L.

MYSTERY.

[Every reader is invited to send solutions and original contributions, and to compete for prizes offered. Definitions followed by an asterisk (*) are of obsolete words. Address all communications to Puzzie-Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.1



Authors of word-forms: T. Hinker (2). Rex Ford (2), Remardo, Gi Gantic, Dan D. Lyon (2).

NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 295. NOS. 2951-52-ANAGRAMS. What made the rebels "peter out" Was a hot, exact, pompous rout.

He who sees guns snarl greatly, Where an army makes a stand, Is soon convinced completely

That a genius should command.

—T. H., Moscow, Idaho.

NOS. 2953-54-SQUARES. 1. A river of Ecuador. 2. To arraign.* (Stand.)
3. Apparent. 4. An ant-eater of tropical America. (Stand.) 5. Italian poet, (1580*). 6. French divine and author (1588-1641). 7. Of, pertaining to, or like a serpent. (Stand.)

Made up of broken fragments.
 An impediment in speech. (Stand.)
 A kind of tabor used by the Moors.
 The natural hight of an animal

NO. 2955-CHARADE. (To Arty-Fishel.)

As I sit in my doorway, across I see the FIRST as, running, They gambol and sport, and my heart yields To their frolicsome prancing. Iforget my LAST, which, "touched" by "ties, Made me ill-tempered all day, And laugh as each throws his heels and kicks In peculiar equine way.

Then as I drink my TOTAL, slow. I almost wish that I Could "shake" my cough and "ties" and go Into the fields and lie 'Neath the trees' cool shade, or else to throw My heels into the air,-That freedom, sweet, from care to know,

One seldom finds elsewhere.

-- PHORTOEYTUS, New Haven, Conn. NOS. 2956-57-DIAMONDS.

1. A letter. 2. A mean, vulgar fellow. 3. Cheese scoops. 4. Drawers worn at night. 5. A city of Peru. 6. Large pokers. 7. Any plantiff. 8. A village of the Island of Sardinia. 9. A scene in an opers. 10. Study. 11. A letter.

1. A letter. 2. An exchequer loan. 3. A storming. 4. Angels. 5. Repetitions of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses. 6. Clearing. 7. A town of Van Dieman's Land. 8. The dorsal portion of an anthromere or somite of an articulate animal. 9. Declared, (Stand.) 10. Commercial town of Upper Egypt. 11. A letter. -Poly, Brooklyn, N. Y. SHOO FLY, Greater New York,

NO. 2958-SYLLABIC ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. ONE Cistercien monk, who was very obese, Would cat all the shrimps that his muscular niece Could gather, until he was ordered to cease. Could gather, until he was ordered to cease.
Two, inwardly hungry, at table averred
That he was a biped, and needed a third
Leg of a certain bird, which was conferred.
Three bibulous babies she tryeth to wean;
Then each of her triplets, at once nice and clean,
Should keep so till others appeared on the scene.

FOUR, say to that merchant, to end the dispute That he can select of this East Indian fruit Whatever will please him, at price that will suit, A dried astringent fruit, hath ALL for name; Much like a prune it was, and earned the claim,

NO. 2959-60-DIAMONDS.

1. A letter. 2. Cow.* (Stand.) 3. Neglects. One who stands. 5. Parish and town, Cambridge County, England. 6. Hypocritical. 7. To cast under or beneath. 8. The state or condition of

serfs. 9. A geographical name. 10. To fit. 11. A letter, 1. A letter. 2. A town of Venezuela. 3. Twigs.
4. Deeds. 5. Enjoying a privilege. 6. Days on which any payments, especially rent, become due. 7. To form by the wearing and transporting action of water. 8. Sardines.* 9. Sites. 10. Tinge. 11. -GUARDINEER, Poultney, Vt.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS. T. H.'s last lot of anagrams and Mentor's brace of squares came in very handily.—Phortocytus joins our circle this week. Other flats from his pen will be gladly received.—Comrade's time is monopolized nowadays by bicycling, to the exclusion of puzzle work. He was among the lot of "flyers" who recently paced the fleet Smith in his 24-hour record-breaking ride.—Fireglow has just been heard from after a prolonged absence.
6-3-97. R. O. CHESTER.

RENEWING OLD TIES.

Reunions of Veterans Who Stood Shoulder

to Shoulder in the Dark Days. The 14th N. Y. S. M. met at Brooklyn, May 8. to commemorate the anniversary of their departure for the war. The gathering, including many officers of the active regiment and called upon Police Capt who read letters of regret.

Sonator G. W. Brush among other things said

t had been his privilege at times to do some service for his veteran friends. The first company to leave for the war from Fulton, N. Y., was Co. E, 24th N. Y. Cos. E and H both left for Elmira early in May. The com-Coles, Mrs. Amos Youmans, F. C. Mosher, and others, of Fulton, contributed speeches and recitations. Letters of regret were read from Adj't R. L. Hill, New York City; Lieut. N. G. Cooper, Brooklyn; S. E. Chandler, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Ely, Allegan, Mich.; Lieut. P. J. Scriber, Rapid City, S. D.; L. C. Day, Hope, N. D. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary Pres., Capt. O. J. Jennings, Fulton; Pres., John Youngs; V. P.'s, Elisha Tellar, South Hannibal; Channey Woolener, Fulton. Sec., F. C. Mosher; Treas., Alfred Laporte; Chap., Thos.

Co. B. 2d Ohio H. A., will meet at Mount Gilead, O., June 16 and 17. Comrade P. D. Hatfield will receive the veterans at his home. Second N. J. Cav. at Cranbury, N. J., June 10. The date is the anniversary of the battle of Guntown, Miss., in 1864, in which the 2d covered itself with glory, and held the enemy in check for three hours, until Gen. Sturgis came up with his infantry. Third Ind. Cav. at Connersville, Ind., Oct. 7.

Coles, all of Fulton.

All members please notify Secretary, sending to all members you may know of, giving date of Reunion. All comrades who cannot be present, write a letter to be read on that occasion. J. F. McKee, Indianapolis, Ind., is Secretary. Survivors of Co. H, 1st Mass., held their annual Reunion at Boston last week, with an attendance of about 30. Comrade Samuel S. Pratt, of Chelses, presided. Officers elected were: Pres., Col. Albert S. Austin; S. V. P., F. Grover; Sec. and Treas., W. A. Prescott.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT CONGRESS LONG AGO.

BY GEORGE E. HOWARD.

[Communications of merit will receive due atten-tion, and those found available used as soon as pos-

Leghorns.

Leghorns are the best known of the egg-

producing varieties or Mediterranean class.

They are the premiers in laying and the

standard by which the prolificacy of other

horn fowl there are differences of opinion,

and there is but little information to be

Rearing of Feathered Bipeds Events When Adams Succeeded for Use and Amusement.

Father Washington.

One of the recent interesting features injected into that usually "dry" volume of legis-lative lore, the Congressional Record, is an inter-esting review, by James H. Embry, of the retirement of President Washington and the inauguration of John Adams. Senator Gordon introduced the contribution under the customary leave to print as apropos to the time.

"Just a century ago," wrote Mr. Embry, "besides the original 13 States, three stars had breeds is judged. Of the origin of the Leg- been added to our flag, and Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee had taken their places in the great assembly of American Commonfound anywhere concerning their early his- wealths. Virginia had, with royal munificence, tory. It is generally conceded that a race | dedicated to the Nation the Northwest Territory, an area larger than the British Isles, and of fowls bearing a close resemblance in many had given the fairest portion of her domain respects to the Leghorn has existed in Italy Kentucky—to become one of the sisterhood of and other parts of the Continent of Europe States. The invitation to become a State of for a long period. That this race of fowls the Federal Union was extended to Kentucky has been widely disseminated admits also of before it was to Vermont. The 16 States of the little doubt, inasmuch as at the present day Federal Union just a century ago had a popula-



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK.

the breed is known in Denmark and other | tion not exceeding 5,000,000; now 45 American countries as Italians. There seems to be good ground for the statement that Leghorns | 75,000,000. were first introduced into America from fronted Congress during the Administrations of Italy. The story goes that as early as 1834 a vessel from Leghorn, Italy, brought to this country as a part of its cargo a small shipment of fowls, which were at once named

qualities being recognized at this early date. millions may again read its patriotic utter-White and Brown Leghorns were the first | ances and be imbued with his spirit of intense varieties known. Modern breeders are re- devotion to the public weal. sponsible for some of the subvarieties of the breed, and, in point of color at least, exhibition birds of to-day, even of the older varie-

present time in Italy. The Leghorn fowl holds the same place among poultry that the Jersey holds among cattle. The question of profit in poultry has been decided in favor of egg-producing breeds. They are lively, active, and of a restless disposition, the best of foragers, and will pick up a good part of their living during the year. Leghorns are light eaters and the cost of raising them to maturity is about onean address to the President in answer to his half that of the Asiatic varieties. They speech, and on the 16th the members of the mature early, feather quickly, the pullets House in a body waited upon the President at often begin laying when four months old, his residence, and the Speaker, on their behalf, and cockerels crow at the same age. They are the best layers, averaging between 150 and 200 eggs per year. Their eggs are pure white in color, and weigh about 10 to the pound. As table fowls they are fairly good. By many they are considered excellent. The only thing that can be said against them is | the 22d the Senate made answer to the address. that they are small in size. Altogether, March 4 President Washington issued a sumthey are one of the most profitable breeds of poultry that can be kept upon the farm, and the cheapness of their keeping will allow the raising of two Leghorns for the cost of one Asiatic. They must be warmly housed in Winter to lay well and to protect their pendulous wattles from frostbite. - Farmers'

ties, vary considerably from those seen at the

Bulletin No. 51, U. S. Department of Agri-Mixed Rations. Very much depends upon the kind of food given to chickens, how prepared and when given. Of course, the principal food must be the different grains. Corn alone will not make a good chicken; it is most valuable for its fattening and warming qualities. Wheat contains the material for bone. feathers, etc.; oats for muscle. So we feed corn two parts, wheat one part, oats one part, and we have a fast-growing chicken. Feed either of these grains alone and we have all kinds of monstrosities-weak-legged, soreeyed, no feathers and every conceivable deformity. Add to these grains a quantity of meat to take the place of insects, which form a part of their natural food. See that they have plenty of sand or gravel. They have no teeth, and must have this gravel to wheat. Keep by them also powdered char- ence of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to coal; it prevents the digestive organs from

becoming clogged with soured food, if they have eaten too much. Cheapness of Eggs. The nutritive value of eggs and the cheapness of their production is scarely realized invited guests, numbered about 150 and filled by the public. It may seem rather improbfive long tables in the banquet hall. After the able to state that when meat is 25 cents a good things in the shape of solids and liquids | pound the food value of eggs is about 371 had been disposed of, President C. F. Baldwin | cents a dozen, yet this seems to be the fact. made a brief address of welcome and then A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay 12 dozen, or 18 pounds, of eggs. This is equivalent to citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusaying that three and one-half pounds of setts. corn will produce, when fed to this hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about 51 pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are 24 cents panies held their seventh annual Reunion the a dozen and pork is 10 cents a pound we have other day, and had a chicken-pie time of rare enjoyment. Capt. O. J. Jennings, of Fulton; of eggs, and but \$1.05 worth of pork. JudgJohn Youngs, M. D., of Liverpool; Mrs. Thos. cal in their production and in their eating, and especially fitted for the laboring man

in replacing meat. Pin Feathers, Don't fail to top off the birds you sell on the market with corn; it gives them a plumpness that nothing else will. Some kind of fine material should be put on the floor of the coop. Hay or straw is not good, because the chicks are likely to become entangled in it. Sawdust should not

be used. It is a settled question that the

chicks will eat it, and sometimes with fatal

results. Chaff from the barn floor, or dry

sand, where one can get it, is best. Kentucky Mexican War Veterans. The State Association met at Cynthians, Ky., recently, with an attendance of over 50 members. J. I. Blanton delivered the address of welcome, and Gen. Hobson responded on behalf of the veterans. President Tufts, of the Nahim the name, company and residence of all comrades of whom he has knowledge. Write Kentucky Association that whatever badge they might adopt would be recognized and adopted by the National Association as its badge of honor. A committee was appointed to select the insignia. Gen. Hobson was reelected President; W. F. Bond, Vice-President,

Commonwealths contain a population of about "Many questions, foreign and domestic, con-

Washington. With affection for his memory, with reverence for his character, and with a warm appreciation of his advice and counsel the Senate pauses in its deliberation to hear and "Leghorns." They immediately become | ponder his Farowall Address to his countrypopular, their prolific laying and nonsitting | men, and to place it answ upon its records, that

"As we look back at the records of our National life a century ago we find Congress sitting in Philadelphia, a city then of less than 40,000 population.

SOME THINGS CONGRESS DID. "It is interesting to note some of the proceedings of Congress near the close of Washington's last Administration. Assembling then, as now, on the first Monday of December, instead of sending a message President Washington appeared on Dec. 7, 1796, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, where the Senate had already assembled, and addressed the two Houses. On the 10th the Senate transmitted

delivered an address to the President. "On Feb. 8, 1797, the two Houses assembled in the Representatives' Chamber and counted the votes for President and Vice-President. On the 15th John Adams, the President-elect, addressed the Senate on his retirement from the body for the remainder of the session, and on

mons to the Senate to meet in their Chamber at 10 o'clock to receive any communication which the President may lay before them. "The last hours were occupied in a debate upon a resolution expressing sympathy for the sufferings of Gen. Lafayette in his long and rigorous imprisonment, and as to measures that should be adopted toward effecting his restora-tion to liberty. Mr. Livingston reminded the House that Lafayette 'came from the pompous ease of a foreign court; he voluntarily served the cause of America and bled for her;' that besides spending a princely portion in our cause, he asked nothing, nor would accept any compensation for his services.' For want of time, no final action was taken upon the resolution,

and about 11 o'clock on the evening of March 3 the House adjourned sine die. "The morning of March 4 had arrived, and Congress Hall, on Chestnut street, in which Congress held its sessions, was the spot to which all eyes were turned. Close by stood, anchored to the earth, the most sacred temple on American soil-' the Runnymede of our Nation '-old Independence Hall, the refuge and the rock of

the fathers of the Revolution. "Before noontime the members of the Senate, conducted by the Vice-President, Thomas Jefferson, who had just taken the oath of office, and accompanied by the officers of the Federal and State Governments and a vast concourse of grind the food in the gizzard. Give oyster eminent citizens, repaired to the hall of the or clam shells, ground or pounded as fine as | House of Representatives, where a large audi-

> witness the ceremonies. ILLUSTRIOUS MEN ASSEMBLED. "What an imposing assemblage of illustrious men, representatives of the States and of the people-among them James Madison, Albert Gallatin, Fisher Ames, Andrew Jackson, John Langdon, Richard Stockton, and John Laurence-gathered there in the Nation's infancy to witness the retirement to private life of the most eminent citizen of the Republic, and to participate in the ceremonies of clothing with the power and authority of the Presidential office John Adams, the most disting

"Near the Speaker's chair sat Thomas Jefferson, whom Adams had called 20 years before the man with the 'masterly pen.' In front of the Speaker's chair sat Chief Justice Ellsworth, who was to administer the oath, and with him

three other Judges of the Supreme Court-Cushing, Wilson, and Iredell. "Very soon loud cheering was heard in the streets, and in a few moments Washington entered the chamber, followed by Adams. The whole audience rose and greeted them with enthusiastic cheers. The historian tells us that when they were seated perfect silence reigned, and Washington arose, with the most commanding dignity and self-control, and pro-ceeded to read, in a firm, clear voice, a brief valedictory. He wore a full suit of black. Mr. Adams were a full suit of bright drab, with lash or loose cuffs to his coat, and wrist-ruffles. "The audience listened to Washington in breathless silence, as if they 'desired to hear him breathe and catch his breath in homage of their hearts.' While Washington was speaking Adams covered his face with both hands, the sleeves of his coat being moistened with

broke loose and tears covered the faces of the audience, the great man was shaken." Homesteads on Sloux Reservation.

tears. Washington was composed until the

close of the address, but when nervous sobs

A comrade at Chamberlain, S. D., writes: "The bill opening the Sionx Reservation to settlement has passed the Senate, and will likely become a law. There is no finer or more productive land for all purposes than the soil of South Dakots. One homestead of 160 acres of such land is worth a section in any of the Southern States. For stock raising and diversified farming this land cannot be excelled."

and J. G. Craddock, Secretary,

is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.